```
(Whereupon, the deposition began at ^
 1
     ^ a.m. ^ p.m.) 8:51
 2
 3
               VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the record
     for Volume 2 deposition of Dr. Brian Murphy. Today
 4
     is March 26th, 2009. The time is 8:51 a.m. counsel
                                                                      08:51AM
 5
 6
     please identify yourselves.
 7
               MR. PAGE: David Page for the State of
     Oklahoma and with me here is Dr. Olsen.
 8
 9
               MS. COLLINS: Melissa Collins for the
     Cargill defendants.
10
                                                                      08:51AM
11
               MR. GRAVES: James Graves for the George's
12
     Farms.
13
                                WITNESS
     having first been duly sworn to testify the truth,
14
     the whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified
15
     as follows:
16
                        DIRECT EXAMINATION
17
18
     BY ^
19
            Good morning, Mr. Murphy.
20
           If morning.
                                                                      08:51AM
            I want to just remind you you are still under
21
22
     oath today.
23
            Yes.
24
            I want to follow up with a little bit how we
25
     ended yesterday.
                        We were looking at the samples
                                                                      08:51AM
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1	Q Okay, and does it also indicate that the	
2	difference between runoff of beef-amended fields	
3	versus poultry-amended fields?	
4	A It does for the level of amendment that was	
5	used in these simulations.	09:36AM
6	Q Let's look at another study. Let me hand you	
7	Murphy Exhibit 22 and you might want to take a	
8	minute like your counsel wisely advised you to take	
9	a moment to take a look at this document before we	
10	begin discussing it.	09:36AM
11	A All right.	
12	Q Okay, sir. Could you read for the Record the	
13	title of this article?	
14	A Decreasing metal runoff from poultry litter	
15	with aluminum sulfate.	09:39AM
16	Q Okay. Have you ever reviewed Murphy Exhibit	
17	22?	
18	A I have not.	
19	Q Okay. Would you read for the Record oh,	
20	can you tell me where this article was published?	09:39AM
21	A It was published in the Journal of	
22	Environmental Quality.	
23	Q And what were the investigators?	
24	A P oh Moore, junior, DC Daniel, JT Gilmore,	
25	with and BH wood. Draft Copy	09:39AM

1	Q And where were those gentleman located at the	
2	time they published this report?	
3	A University of Arkansas, University of Kentucky	
4	and Auburn University.	
5	Q Do you know whether or not the states of 09:4	MAC
6	Kentucky and Alabama have substantial poultry	
7	operations?	
8	A I do not.	
9	Q Do you know how Arkansas ranks among other	
10	states as far as the concentration of poultry 09:4	MAC
11	operations?	
12	A I have not investigated that.	
13	Q All right. Sir. Would you read the first two	
14	sentences in the abstract?	
15	A Aluminum sulfate applications to poultry 09:4	MAC
16	litter can greatly reduce phosphorus concentration	
17	in runoff from fields fertilized with poultry litter	
18	as well as decrease NH3 volitization. The objective	
19	of this study was to evaluate metal runoff from	
20	plots fertilized with varying rates of alum 09:4	MAC
21	/TRAO*ETD and untreated bracket normal bracket	
22	poultry litter.	
23	Q All right, sir. Now, let's turn to the next	
24	page, please, and go to the section on Page 93 of	
25	this exhibit and see where it says materials and 09:4	lam

1	methods?	
2	A Yes.	
3	Q Just for background for the court, could you	
4	just read the first three or four sense /T*S, about	
5	halfway down in that column under /TEFLS and	09:41AM
6	methods?	
7	A This study was conducted using 52 small plots,	
8	is.52 but 3.05 meters with 5 percent slope located	
9	at the main agricultural experiment station of the	
10	University of Arkansas on a Captina silt loam soil,	09:41AM
11	fine silt I mess sick type I'm tip /PEUBL	
12	FRAGIUDULT, all in brackets, which had been in	
13	continuous fess few for two years.	
14	Q Continue, sir. The plots have runoff process	
15	cross at the down slope that enable the collection	09:42AM
16	of runoff water. There were a total of 13	
17	treatments, four rates of alum treated /P-FL, four	
18	rates of untreated poultry litter, four rates of	
19	ammonium nitrogen tray and one of unfertilized	
20	control?	09:42AM
21		09. 1 2An
22	Q Now, sir, I want to now go to the next page and see where it says results and discussion and	
23	then trace metal runoff?	
24	A Yes. Q On Page 94. Would you read about halfthe way	09:42AM

1	down that column under copper runoff?	
2	A Soluble copper concentrations in the runoff	
3	water of the unfertilized control plots average.01	
4	milligrams of copper per liter for the first runoff	
5	events and.014 milligrams copper per liter for the	09:42AM
6	second event seven days later.	
7	Q Is that referring then to Figure 1?	
8	A Yes, it does.	
9	Q Okay. Would you continue on?	
10	A These values are near the average.015	09:43AM
11	milligrams cop perfect err liter of that for natural	
12	waters in the USA.	
13	Q So is that your control, unfertilized or	
14	unamended fields results?	
15	A I believe that's correct, yes.	09:43AM
16	Q Would you continue, sir?	
17	A The amount of soluble copper in the runoff	
18	water increases linearly with litter application	
19	rate regardless of litter type but was significantly	
20	higher than litter than alum treated litter. Figure	09:43AM
21	1, tables 2 and 3.	
22	Q One more sentence, sir?	
23	A At the highest litter application rate, the	
24	average soluble litter concentrations from all you	
25	mean was 93 times higher than the control,	09:43AM

1	bracket.93 milligrams copper per liter.	
2	Q Okay. Well, you can continue but I think	
3	that's as far as we immediate to go.	
4	A All right.	
5	Q Does that indicate that finding indicate to	09:44AM
6	you that there's a difference in copper runoff from	
7	a native soil field versus a poultry litter amended	
8	soil field?	
9	A For the soils that were used in this	
10	experiment, yes.	09:44AM
11	Q Okay. Let's look at figure No. 1. Does that	
12	table indicate that dissolved copper runoff from	
13	poultry-amended fields is substantially different	
14	than unamended fields?	
15	A Figure 1 /#-S a comparison between alum	09:44AM
16	streeted fields and fertilized but non-alum treated	
17	fields.	
18	Q If you look at the top part of Figure 1, can	
19	you tell me where the what dot is the control	
20	field before application for runoff?	09:45AM
21	A Well, the litter application rate is at 00 of	
22	the coordinate system.	
23	Q So so so the no applications would	
24	represent the point at zero zero?	
25	A As near as can be told on this figure.	09:45AM

```
And if we just focus on the unamended unalum
 1
 2
     amended portion of the evaluation, which would be
     the top line; correct?
 3
 4
            Correct.
 5
            Does it show that an unamended field has a
                                                                     09:46AM
     substantially different copper, dissolved copper
 6
 7
     runoff than be a poultry-amended field?
           For the conditions of experiment, yes.
 8
 9
           Does it also indicate, sir, that with
10
     increasing litter applications on the field, the
                                                                     09:46AM
11
     copper runoff concentration also increases?
12
            Yes, it does for the untreated litter as well
     as for the alum treated litter.
13
14
     Q
15
               MR. PAGE: Let's take our morning break
                                                                     09:46AM
16
     here.
               VIDEOGRAPHER: We now off the Record at
17
     9:47 a.m..
18
                 (Following a short recess at ^
19
     ^ a.m. ^ p.m., proceedings continued on the Record
20
     at ^ ^ a.m. ^ p.m.)
21
22
               VIDEOGRAPHER: We're back on the record.
23
     The time is 0:08 a.m.
           Dr. Murphy, let's continue on with this paper
24
25
     by Mr. Moore as lead author, Exhibit 22 to your
                                                                     10:08AM
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1	deposition. Let's now we looked at copper.	
2	Let's look at zinc. I believe the discussion begins	
3	on Page 95. Would you read beginning under zinc	
4	runoff to the sentence that ends on the next pages.	
5	Read through that, please?	10:08AM
6	A Soluble zinc consist /TAEUGSs in the runoff	
7	from control plot were 0047 for had perfect	
8	milligrams if for the first and second runoff E	
9	/SREBT, Figure 4A and B. These values are slightly	
10	below the average.064 milligrams zinc per liter of	10:09AM
11	that for natural waters in the USA, man /HAPB 1991.	
12	Q Could you ask you to stop and ask a quick	
13	question there, sir. Is it clear that the	
14	investigator are comparing natural waters with	
15	runoff from unaffected fields to see to make a	10:09AM
16	comparison of those two types of waters?	
17	A It's an average of some sort for the USA for	
18	natural waters.	
19	Q Okay. You don't know whether those are	
20	stream?	10:09AM
21	A I have not looked at the man /HAPB paper.	
22	Q Thank you, sir. Would you continue?	
23	A As with copper the /SAO*EPBGS concentrations	
24	of the runoff water increased with litter	
25	application rate for both types of litter on the	10:10AM

1	first runoff event, Table 2.	
2	Q Okay. Now, let's look at Table 2 excuse	
3	me, Figure 4. Does Figure 4 right below where we	
4	stopped provide a chart similar to the copper chart	
5	showing a comparison between untreated fields and	10:10AM
6	then poultry-treated fields for zinc runoff?	
7	A For soluble zinc countries /TRAEUGSs, yes.	
8	$oldsymbol{Q}$ Okay, sir, and if we look at the upper part of	
9	Figure 4, focus on that, what does it show the	
10	control runoff amount to be approximately?	10:10AM
11	A It looks like it's about.04 milligrams zinc	
12	per liter.	
13	Q Okay, and does the runoff from this field	
14	increase as poultry litter applications are	
15	increased?	10:11AM
16	A The soluble zinc concentration increases as	
17	poultry litter application is increased.	
18	Q Thank you, sir, and so does this indicate,	
19	this experiment that native soils would have less	
20	zinc runoff than poultry-amended fields?	10:11AM
21	A If the conditions are the same as in this	
22	simulation, yes.	
23	Q Okay. These authors, along with the other	
24	authors, a lot of them are from Arkansas, University	
25	of Arkansas; correct?	10:11AM

1	A Several are, yes.	
2	Q Would you expect these you a horse to try to	
3	simulate local soil and runoff conditions in their	
4	experiments?	
5	MS. COLLINS: Object to form.	10:11AM
6	A I haven't addressed it.	
7	Q Okay. Let's go to arsenic, sir. Let's just	
8	turn to the Figure 5, which is soluble arsenic, and	
9	again, looking at that figure on Page 97, does it	
10	indicate that arsenic, soluble arsenic	10:12AM
11	concentrations are increased at poultry-applied	
12	fields as opposed to control or native fields?	
13	MS. COLLINS: Object to form.	
14	A In this experiment, that's what this shows.	
15	Q Does it show that the arsenic runoff from	10:12AM
16	poultry-amended fields increases based on the number	
17	of applications?	
18	A It does immediately. As with the zinc that we	
19	just looked at, seven days later the amount applied	
20	is much less important. In fact, you even see some	10:12AM
21	decreases.	
22	Q So that would be after is that for arsenic	
23	on Figure 5 or were you looking at aluminum, sir?	
24	A My comment goes to both Figure 4 and Figure 5,	
25	the lower portion of each figure, seven days later	10:13AM

1	you don't see that same increase with the amount	
2	applied, particularly in Figure 4.	
3	Q You don't you talking about let's go	
4	back to Figure 4. You don't see as much of an	
5	increase over time in Figure 4?	10:13AM
6	A In Figure 4 it doesn't look like there's any	
7	increase with application after seven days.	
8	Q After the first rainfall event for the second	
9	rainfall event; correct?	
10	A For the second simulated rainfall, yes.	10:13AM
11	Q Okay, and for arsenic. For the first rainfall	
12	event, there's an increase based on litter	
13	application rates; correct?	
14	A For the first simulated rainfall, yes.	
15	Q And what about for the second?	10:13AM
16	A For the second, there's overall a slight	
17	increase.	
18	Q So most of the arsenic appears to be running	
19	off after the first runoff event; is that correct?	
20	A That is correct.	10:14AM
21	Q Okay. Let's I don't believe they plotted	
22	iron but let's go on to look at iron. Could you	
23	read the first sentence under iron on Page 97 of the	
24	exhibit?	
25	A Soluble iron increased linearly with litter	10:14AM

1	application rate for both the am /HRUPL treated and	
2	untreated litter.	
3	Q So does that indicate to you, sir, that iron	
4	also increased iron runoff was increased in	
5	litter applied fields as opposed to control fields?	10:14AM
6	A That's what it indicates.	
7	Q Okay. Would you look at the Figure 6 for	
8	aluminum? Does it appear that for aluminum the	
9	control fields have less runoff than the litter	
10	applied fields?	10:15AM
11	A For the first rainfall event, yes. For the	
12	second rainfall event, the uncertainty or error is	
13	such that you could draw a horse son /TAL line	
14	through it rather than one that's increasing with	
15	application check that.	10:15AM
16	Q So for aluminum there's not as much evidence	
17	of increased runoff from applied fields; is that	
18	correct, sir?	
19	A I'd say that's correct, yes.	
20	Q But over if you get up to about ten	10:15AM
21	applications, does it appear that there's a	
22	difference between the control fields and and the	
23	litter-applied fields?	
24	A Well, it's not ten applications. It's the	
25	amount applied, which I think is looks like it's	10:15AM

1	megagrams perfect heart attack tear.	
2	Q Yes, sir.	
3	A Yeah.	
4	Q Thank you for that correction but does it	
5	based on the amount of applied, that there would be	10:16AM
6	an increase over control fields?	
7	A For the first rainfall event, yes, for the	
8	first simulated rainfall event.	
9	Q Let's turn now to the next page, Figure 7 for	
10	/KALS /KWRUPL. Does it appear that the control	10:16AM
11	fields have much less calcium runoff than	
12	litter-applied fields?	
13	A For the untreated litter, but for the alum	
14	treated litter, there's no difference.	
15	Q Right.	10:16AM
16	A For the first rainfuel and for neither is	
17	there any difference after the second rainfall.	
18	Q We're talking untreated litter. Do you know	
19	whether or not the IRW litter is treated?	
20	A I do not.	10:16AM
21	Q Okay. Let' /TKPWO*S with untreated litter.	
22	Is there a difference in calcium runoff for	
23	untreated litter?	
24	A For untreated litter after the first rainfall,	
25	there is an increase with the amount applied.	10:16AM

1	Q Let's go to the next page, sir. Do you see
2	where it says on Page 99, pot for the and sodium
3	runoff?
4	A Yes.
5	Q Would you read the first two sentences there? 10:17AM
6	A Concentrations of potassium and sodium in
7	runoff water followed similar trends, Table 2 and 3.
8	The concentrations of both these meltses increased
9	linearly with increased application rate for the
10	first runoff event and tended to be higher with 10:17AM
11	plots treated with am /HRUPL treated litter, data
12	not shown.
13	Q What does it indicate the potassium
14	concentrations were?
15	A Potassium concentrations were in excess of 200 10:17AM
16	and 250 milligrams potassium per liter in runoff
17	from the highest rate of untreated and alum treated
18	litter during the first event.
19	Q So do the authors conclude did the authors
20	demonstrate here in this experiment that there's a 10:17AM
21	difference in most constituents that they measured
22	between the runoff in an untreated field versus a
23	poultry-treated field?
24	A For the metals that we've looked at, that is
25	correct. Draft Copy 10:18AM

1	Q Would you read the first two sentences under	
2	the conclusions?	
3	A Trace metal, arsenic, copper, iron and zinc	
4	concentrations in the runoff waters from the plots	
5	fertilized with poultry litter were increased as	10:18AM
6	litter applications increased and were higher for	
7	untreated litter compared to alum treated litter.	
8	Q Do you agree that that conclusion is	
9	representative of the data you've reviewed?	
10	A I do.	10:18AM
11	Q Would you continue on, sir?	
12	A The metal of greatest concern in poultry	
13	litter is copper, which was found in extremely high	
14	concentrations in the runoff of untreated litter,	
15	one milligram of copper per liter.	10:18AM
16	Q Okay. Thank you, sir. So does this paper and	
17	the experiments performed by the investigators	
18	indicate that there's a difference between native	
19	soil runoff and poultry litter-applied soil runoff?	
20	A For some compounds, but it doesn't indicate	10:19AM
21	that by conclusion regarding Dr. Olsen's PC analysis	
22	is incorrect.	
23	Q I'm confident you would say that sir. I move	
24	to strike the last portion of the statement as not	
25	responsive. Draft Copy	10:19AM

1	Does it also does the investigation also	
2	indicate that with poultry application increases,	
3	runoff for these constituents, these metals, also	
4	increase?	
5	A In these simulations, yes.	10:19AM
6	Q In these two papers, how many of the	
7	parameters in Olsen's PCA analysis were	
8	investigated?	
9	A Well, I haven't been keeping count but we've	
10	looked at something like six or eight.	10:20AM
11	Q Would you agree with me if I said fourteen of	
12	the 26 parameters in the PCA were investigated in	
13	these two papers?	
14	A I'd need to go back and count.	
15	Q Okay. Do you have a recollection as to	10:20AM
16	whether or not the constituents that are	
17	investigated in these two papers also tended to be	
18	the highly loaded constituents in Olsen's PCA he	
19	value ways?	
20	MS. COLLINS: Object to form.	10:20AM
21	A By highly loaded, do you mean highly leaded on	
22	PC1?	
23	Q Yes, sir. I don't think that tells you the	
24	whole story because you need to answer PC 679679	
25	object. Draft Copy	10:20AM

1	Q Would you answer the question?	
2	A I don't recall.	
3	Q Well, the there have been runoff samples	
4	collected in this case; correct, sir?	
5	A They are the edge of field samples. 10:21	.AM
6	Q Okay, and I'd like to take a moment to look at	
7	some of the results of the edge of field samples.	
8	Let me hand you what's marked as Exhibit 23. Can	
9	you identify that for the Record, please, sir?	
10	A It's the summary it's titled summary of 10:21	.AM
11	edge of field poultry samples. I don't know who it	
12	was prepared by.	
13	Q I'll represent to you this is Appendix C of	
14	Olsen's report in this case. You received a copy of	
15	Dr. Olsen's report, did you not?	?AM
16	A Yes.	
17	Q Okay. Did you review this data?	
18	A Well, I reviewed it in the con/TEFBGTS of the	
19	principal component analysis.	
20	Q You didn't actually look at this Appendix C 10:22	?AM
21	that I'm /SHO*G you right now?	
22	A I don't recall doing so.	
23	Q What's the name of this document, sir?	
24	A Table 1, summary of edge of field poultry	
25	samples. Draft Copy 10:22	MA!